SINGULAR MARRIAGE.—The young lady who tere the lion's den at the Museum, has married the lion-tamer, who taught her the extraordinary feat. She could not have the transport of the first state of the first state of the first state of the famous Kaox at the corner of Broatway and Fultonist, as the heart capitulated at a blow! Knox's Hars are indeed perfectly irresiatible.

PARIS SOFT HATS, RECEIVED THIS DAY,

Per Steamer Asia, two cases Paris Sort Hats.
RHINALDO M. WATERS.
(Late with Mesers, Leary & Co.,)
No 419 and 421 Broadway, one door above Causi a

PARIS NEGLIGE HATS. - Received per steamship

BEERS'S PATENT HAT .- The exceeding light BEEBB'S PATENT HAT.—The exceeding lightmost of this graceful, becoming and beautiful fabric, skapted
particularly to Summer weer, and exclusively as a Gent'eman's
breas Hat, is entirely new in all its features. The manner of
restliction is effective and original, and for comfort and durabiling this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country.
If is made of every variety of style and colort—black, white,
pearl dreb, brown, or any other shade that the purchaser may
desire. Sold at the usual prices.
(Sole Patentee), No. 156 Broadway.

N. B.—They have a'so on hand their neusi assortment of
Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, French Feits, &c.

LAWS OF NEW-YORK-1856.

The SESSION LAWS OF NEW YORK for 1856 just published and for sale by BANKS, GOULD & COMPANY, No. 144 Nassau-st., New-York.

The attention of capitalists is called to the sale The attention of capitalists is called to the sale to be made Tais Day (Thursday), May 22, at 124 oc oct, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ALERRY H. NICOLAY, of the 21 years' Lask of the very valueble property on Broadway, cor. Howarder, known as the "CITY HOTEL." This property is well worthy the attention of parties desirons of making a good investment, as the lease will positively be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

Cassimere Business Suits complete, \$10, \$12. Cassimere Black Icith Coars, fashionably cut and beautifully made, \$5.50, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10 to \$18; beautifully made, \$5.50, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10 to \$18; beautifully made, \$5.50, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10 to \$18; beautiful made and an analysis of the state of the state

BOOTS .- Our friend JOHN READY, No. 127 Names-et, offers this season a choice selection of Boors and SHORS. His Gaiters are very fine, and some cheap as low as \$2 and \$3. To look at his beautiful work, our readers will not wonder be has got so many medals and diplomas. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES .- The

show celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes-hence the name "Obampion." Their triumph in world six sdy know, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st. Now-Yuh.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON. The genuine article
has the name of
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT
On every speed.

Boys' CLOTHING DEPOT .- A stock of Boys' CLOTHING, unequaled in variety, elegance and cheapness in this city, and of the very latest styles, is now attracting parents to P. L. ROGERS'S Wholesels and Retail Clothing Warehouse, ourner of Fulton and Nassan sts., whore every species of Men's and Boys' Apparel may be obtained ready made or to order at prices that will suit the purses of the most economical.

D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Wholesale and Betall departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer Clori-use, and their Guston department (second floor) with the ascret importations of Cassinkers, Vestikes, Coatines, to, at Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway. RICH CARPETINGS.

RICH CARPETINGS.

FRIERSON & HUMPHERY,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas,
sling rich Velvet Carpeting from 11/ to 14/ per yard.
Rich Tapestry Carpeting, from 8/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 7/ to 9/ per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 7/ to 9/ per yard.
Rich Heavy Superine, from 6/ to 8/ per yard.
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AN EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE! For EXLISH CARPETS— Superb Velvets, 11/ per yard. Elegant Brussels, 7/6 per yard. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 93 BOWERY.

ELEGANT CARPETING. SELTH & LOUNDERY, No. 456 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their New Spring Styles of Rich Velver, Targetter, Brussels, Turner-ty-und lorganic Carpeting, Among the amortment will be found a large number of New Designs and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of Oil. Okornes of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

CANTRELL'S EMPORIUM No. 336 Bowery

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wise and Tournes have improvements peculiar to their house.
They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty,
case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best
stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his famous
Dyr. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 253 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-We have great pleasure in stating that the steam power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven depot building, is again restored and in foll operation. We are seals finishing our Sewing Machiners, faster than ever, containing all the admirable improvements. Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in a rehance a new level. ner manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.

I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

Tellet article has become the standard preparation for the Hair It is always the first article inquired for by purchasers. Its asle is now nearly 1,000,600 bottles per year, and the demand is constantly increasing. No article ever made has given such universal satisfaction. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Gools Declers, and by HEATH, WYNKOOF & Co., proprietors, No. 63 Liberty et., New-York. LYON'S KATHAIRON .- This universally popular

DRESS BOOTS AND GAITERS .- There is no place in the city where such a large assortment of custom-made Boots and GAITERS can't be found as at WATKIN'S, No. 14 Pulcos at WATKIN'S reputation for making good Boots has spread all over the Union. All who want Shoks that can be depended on should go to WATKIN'S.

CHARLES AHRENFELDT,

No. 56 MAIDEN-LANE, (up stairs.) NEW-YORE,

Ollers for Sale

French Porce Lain

Dinner, Tea and Toller Sets, white gilded and decorated; Porcelain Vases, Statuettes and Card Trays, in great variety; Gilt
Shell Work, China Ware, Terra Cotta Articles, &c. Alo,

from Bohomia and Belgium, such as Ware, Charce South of the Cotta Articles, &c. Alo,

from Bohomia and Belgium, such as Ware, Goblets, Champagoe
and other Wine Glasses, Tombiers, Dishes, Finger-Bowls,
Celory Vases, Decanters and Wine-Bottles of different colors,
engraved and plais. Also, the largest assortment of

Pattan Markle Stratuettes,
Juag, and Vases, to be found in the city.

The French Chine Ware cold in sets or separate pieces.
Glass Ware Engraved to order of any desired pattern.

Dinner Sets decorated and imported to order on commission

WM. G. Brown, wishes to inform the public

WM. G. Brown wishes to inform the public that he has re-opened the old establishment, No. 281 Greatwich at with a superior assortment of Window Shades and Papet Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Band Pins, Braided Bands, Tassolt Loops, Whodow Brasperies, Table and Floro Oil cloth. N. B.—Shades of every coscription mass to order and put up by a competent workman. No. 361 Green wich st., between Murray and Robinson.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS .-BARKE & PARE, NO. 304 Broadway, comer of Dannest, N. Y., invite the sitention of Jobbars and close buyers to their immense Stock of American and European

PATENT MEDICINES,
by far the largest assertment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietor's prices, by the pack yes, dozen, or 100 gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders acticited and Goods shipped with care to any part of the world.

BARKES & PARE, New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

RUPTURE.-Only Prize Medal awarded to

MARSH & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Costill Palace for their new PATEAT RADICAL CURE PROSE Reference as to its superiority: Professor Valential Morr William Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7.

William Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7.

Marsh & Co.,

No. 24 Maiden lane, New York.

HOSTETTER.

HOSTETTER.

The premonitory symptoms of Dyspepsia are fullness and distress after eating; then, feverish lips, an unpleasant breath, lack of reet after sleep, sinking of the bowels, a sour stomach, dinziness, palpitation of the heart, constant prestration and exhaustion, a careworn countenance, and an awful despondency of mind. With the approach of this hotrid disease, all pleasure of life flies; the pleasures of appoints, society, and the external world are all turned into instruments of forture. Dyspepsia is occasioned by a feul stomach and diseased liver; in fact, Liver Complaint is part of the same disease. Since the indusnous and effects of these complaints have been understood no article has ever been so certain in its effects, or so speedy in its action, and so universally appreciated as HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE FOR ACE BITTERS. They are particularly adapted to the delicate constitution of females. It requires no extra stimulant. Soid by all Orocers, hietel-keepers and Draggists. BARNES & PARK, N. 204 Broadway, New-York; HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., Chabinatti and Mrs. HAYES, Broadvin.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three

The tune has changed; the cry is COSTAR, COSfast Contact Service Ministry in Cry is Contact articles fast thoroughly clear our dwellings of Rate Mice, Cockroaches Croken Bugs, Ants, Bedbugs, &c., and keep them sway. Contact Service Service Service Service Ministry, New-York.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. -Passing through the absorbence into the interior organs, this Obstroom sets like a magic balsam on the inflamed and irritated yests while the Phile neutralize the elements of disease.

New Hork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1866.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS

SENATE, May 21 .- A bill was introduced to test the value of the Atmospheric Telegraph; also a bill to permit the Iowa Legislature to determine for that State the application for a grant of land for the con-

struction of railroads. Mr. Mason discussed the action of the Naval Board. Mr. Benjamin spoke in favor of an appropriation for the removal of obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi. Mr. Toombs took the opposite view, and complimented the President upon his fidelity to the Constitution in vetoing these improvement bills. Additional documents on the Recruiting ing business were sent in by the President.

House, May 21.-The Wisconsin Railroad Land bill was passed by a vote of 81 to 67. A bill was reported granting a million of acres to Alabama for the construction of five railroads connecting with the Georgia and Tennessee lines, and was adopted by 13 majority. Mr. Bliss made a speech against the extension of Slavery, and then the House adjourned.

Both city and country readers will find matter in our Cattle Market report this week of interest. Both will see that in spite of the complete drain of beef cattle from the farms of all the Eastern States, the West, the rich and bounteous West, pours in such a supply that prices steadily recede. The average price of beef cattle in May, 1855, was equal to five cents a pound higher than corresponding grades in May, 1856; and well it might be, when corn is an unsalable article in Central Obio at fifteen cents a bushel, and still lower in Illinois, where our greatest supply of beef comes frem. The best of beef cattle sold yesterday at ten cents a pound for the meat.

Mr. Henry Kiddle was last night elected Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools in the place of Joseph McKeen, deceased, by the Board of Education. Owing to the high political feeling which exists among the members of this Board, considerable excitement relative to the disposal of this eighteen hundred dollar a year loaf pre-

The Havre steamer Fulton arrived last night, bringing London and Paris journals and correspondence to the 7th inst. The news had been auticipated by the arrival of the Canada at Halifax on Tuesday. The only important document in the journals is the answer of Lord Clarendon to Mr. Marcy's statement of reasons for the withdrawal of Crampton. 'It will be found entire on another

Our news from Kansas this morning is tele. graphed from Chicago, and of course isless replete with Border-Ruffian romance than that usually telegraphed from St. Louis. Marshal Donaldson, having mustered Maj. Buford's South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia regiment into his service (and the pay of the Federal Government) and gathered from Missouri and the Kansas border all who swear by Slavery, was preparing to attack Lawrence yesterday, in spite of the assurances repeatedly sent him by its citizens that they would resist no process served by a United States officer, but would sid in its service, if required. It seems evident that this ringleader of ruffians is determined to butcher the people of Lawrence and burn the town if he can invent or imagine any colorable pretext for so doing. Having the arms and munitions of the United States at his command, as well as those of Missouri, with power to subsist and pay by drafts on the Federal Treasury all who flock to his standard, while the cannon and rifles which should now be in Lawrence have in good part been seized by the Mis sourians on their passage up the river, and while Gov. Robinson, Editor Brown, and other leading Free-State men have in like manner been kidnapped, and Gov. Reeder and others forced to fly to avoid arrest and probable massacre, there is hardly a chance for Lawrence in a battle, and we trust no xcuse will be afforded the Ruffians for the fulfillment of their murderous designs. Let them seize and imprison, ravage and destroy: if the American People do not rise to the rescue of the Free-State men of Kansas, they will deserve to be execrated to the last syllable of time.

Col. Summer has been appealed to by the People of Lawrence for protection, but pleads his orders as forbidding his compliance. It is evident, however, that he does not relish marching in the train of the Ruffians, and is very unlikely to afford them any aid and comfort in the enterprise on which they are now bent. It is reported that the Missourians are petitioning for his removal from command n that quarter.

The new matter brought forward by Lord Clarendon in his dispatch on the Crampton affair addressed to Mr. Dallas, consists principally in the express declarations of Mr. Crampton and the three consuls that they have not committed any of the acts which have been imputed to them, and which form the basis of the request for their recall. The grounds on which they have been charged with the commission of these acts are principally the statements of Hertz and Strobel, as to whom certain documents are transmitted along with Lord Clarendon's note, which, according to his account, "sufficiently prove that both Strobel

and Hertz are wholly unworthy of credit." The declarations of Mr. Crampton and the Consuls now transmitted, afford the Government of the United States the first opportunity it has had of hearing directly from them since the testimony by which they were thought to be inculpated had been taken in proceedings to which they were not parties, and where they had no opportunities of cross examination. This does not apply to the case of the Consul at Cincinnati, who is himself under indictment; but Lord Clarendon suggests that the British Government can hardly be expected to act upon his case until the judicial proceedings are firished, as it would be inconsistent with the plainest principle of justice to assume as established against that officer, charges which were still pending before the tribunals.

Under these circumstances, especially taking into account that the British Government entirely discuss any intention to violate our neutrality laws, of Mr. Crempton-"a man of unquestionable honor"-and of the Consuls, who all equally deny, in positive terms, the charges brought against them, and declare that they have in no way whatever infringed the laws of the United States, will be thought by the Government of the United States more than a counterbalance to charges against them founded upon the evidence of unscrupulous witnesses of such bad character as Strobel and

We have a very full assortment of lettersmainly from Obio-on the subject of the Presidential contest-or rather, the choice of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Of the writers of our Obio letters, two recommend Chase; one favors the selection of Fremont; the fourth prefers Seward, but thinks the nomination of M'Lean advirable. All these are well written, and we would print them if our columns were not overcrowded; as it is, we will endeavor to give their substance as fully as possible.

" X." argues very earnestly-in reply to the suggestion of a recent letter in our columns from Chicago, that the Republicans of Illinois and other States cannot afford to lose twenty-five thousand votes on their leading candidate-that Gov. Chase's nomination in Ohio last Fall consolidated and gave strength to the Republican movement in that State -that there was hardly an organized and reliable Republican party in the State prior to that nominaticu-that his name was in itself a platform, and served acceptably instead of a formal declaration of principles-and, while it is true that he only received the full Republican vote, while some who are net Republicans voted for his colleagues on the ticket and not for him, it is by no means certain that they do not owe their triumph to his nemination on the same ticket. "X." further assures us that Gov. Chase has won increased popularity by his course as Governor, and that he is now by far the strongest man in the State of Ohio. We understand it to be settled that a majority of the Delegates to Philadelphia from that State will come disposed to favor his nomination.

"Freedom" wishes to give us a clearer notion of the prevalent feeling in Northern Ohio. The gist of his letter-emitting whatever might seem invidous-is as follows:

"We must not be cheated this time. Give us a candidate who is knewn to be square on the nail, and we will give you our votes in one great avalanche. Do not cater for any but Anti-Slavery votes; there are plenty of them in every Free State, and Seward, Chase, Preston King, Hale, Summer, Giddings or Wade will bring them out to

-We beg leave to assure our correspondent that "Freedom" is not so strong in some other localities as it happily is in Northern Ohio; but we trust it is gaining ground everywhere. It may be best to nominate one of our most determined and defiant Anti-Slavery men for President-we will bear the delegates on this point-but the fact that such a candidate would be most acceptable in Northern Ohio, does not suffice to prove it.

"Reserve" - who writes, like "Freedom," from Cleveland - takes a different view. He

The Reserve would prefer Seward or Chaseespecially the former-to Fremont. But to insure a triumph over the train bands of the Slave-Democracy, backed by the power of Federal patronage, we must have a man upon whom Americans and Foreigners, old Whigs and Free-Soilers, Anti-Slavery Democrate and Liberty Men, can most fully and cordially unite. That either Sew-ard or Chase is such a man, thousands upon the

Reserve do not believe.

"We honor and love Seward. We respect
Chase and M'Lean; and, if Ohio could make the
President, we should select from these. But other
and more doubtful States are to be consulted, such as Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa: and from them comes to us the cry, 'Give us Fremont. Thousands in the Reserve, whose first choice would be some other person, believe Fremont to be the man for the crisis. With Fremont, a multitude will be for us, who, with Seward or Chase, would be against us. I know what I say, and the grounds

f my assertion."

A fourth recommends the nomination of Judge M'Lean as one which would satisfy Anti-Slavery men, and win to our support many who have not been with us, but whose regard for the Judge's rare abilities, spotless character, and forty years' eminent and honorable public service, would win them to our standards. He would (says "Oberlin") carry Ohio by as heavy a majority as any other man-would be acceptable to many who are not prepared to support Chase or Seward-and would be strong in those States which we must carry, yet which are less ripe for the action required by the times than is Ohio or New-York.

-Such is our digest of a batch of letters now before us, which present fairly and faithfully, but inoffensively, the views which the writers deem timely and important. We solicit for them all the most impartial consideration; but we exhort the delegates appointed or to be appointed to Philadelphia to inquire patiently and extensively among their own constituents, and come prepared to say who would probably obtain the largest vote, who the next, &c. Let the first earnest business of the Convention be a careful and confidential comparison of these notes; let their next be the nomination of that capable and faithful man who appears likely to poll the largest vote. and whose selection will give the strongest assurance of a triumph. Whether he shall be one hitherto recognized as standing "in the hottest forefront of the battle," or one never till now conspicuous in the Auti-Slavery movement, we shall support him to the extent of our ability.

All the world knows that our Representative Institutions come from England. So doth the divinity that hedgeth them about. Where would be our Privileges were it not for our Collective Wisdom! And where, O where would be our Collect. ive Wisdom were it not for the Privileges which hallow it in the lump and in all its individual particles ' Parliamentary Privilege depends, of course. on the parliamentary bodies that enjoy it, and it is to be supposed that they know what is necessary to the full discharge of their functions. They are the best judges of what liberties they should be permitted to take in order to enable them to secure us in the liberties we prize. In this point of view. what enlightened patriot can grudge them the preregative they enjoy of sending their linen home weekly to the domestic altar to be washed, free of postage, in the mail-bags of the nation? Can we expeet our legislators to have clean bands, if we bould stand in the way of their having clean

So of the privilege which makes their persons sacred from the polluting tap of the bailiff. If the slave be base that pays," as Ancient Pistol assures us he is, how glorious is the liberty wherewith legislators have made themselves free from the operation of the vulgar processes designed to compel that abject action ! And highly hath it been prized in the Old World as well as in the Regent offer £4,000 to buy a seat in Parliament for poor Sheridan when on his last tottering poor old legs, to save him from the importunities and extre mities urged by his implacable duns? And was not the late Lord Byron only saved to the legislation of his country when he had twelve executions in his bouse by the inherent virtue of the peerage, which striketh awe into your tipstaff as true virginity doth into your lion? How often would Charles Fox have been in the spenging house instead of the House of Commons, had it not been for this protecting regis which could convert even Jews into stone, if not into Christians ! And so of many other noble lords and honorable gentlemen. These privileges our Republican Parliament-men

enjoy as fully as their fellows over the water. But we think that the sacred circle of our legislation is not yet sufficiently guarded. Why should they not have the privilege of trying one another for any little improprieties they may have been led into, instead of being subjected to the vulgar tribunals erected for the common people? It is true that the House of Peers only enjoys this eminent right in England, but what then? Are not we all peers, yea, sovereigns ! And is not our delegated omnipotence at Washington entitled to whatever supereminence of domain any law-making House, how ever denominated, may lay claim to? All men are to be taken and considered as innocent till they are proved to be guilty, and privileged bodies have been tery apt to establish the innocence of their own members, if any way of escape could be devised, as the House of Lords hath shown from time to time, from the acquittal of Lord Mohun, a hundred and sixty odd years ago, for the murder of Mountfort, the player, down to that of Lord Cardigan for felon ously shooting at Captain Harvey Garnet Phipps Tuckett-in both cases for lack of evidence to prove what everybody but the Judges knew to be true. This would, of course, tend materially to diminish the amount of guilt and punishment in the

Our own House of Representatives hath shown its own leaning to the side of mercy in its refusal to set on foot any inquiries as to the indiscretion of which one of its members has lately been suspected toward one Keating, an Irish waiter. Now, though the cause of humanity could not desire a Judge of more merciful make than Judge Crawford, still it might be advisable to guard against any possible injury that might accrue to it through the perverseness of twelve men picked up at random; and so we should recommend that each House or rather the "Democratic" part of it erect itself into a tribunal for the trial of all and singular whatever charges may be brought against their own members. Besides, in cases like this of Mr. Herbert, a Peer of England convicted of manslaughter may, by a statute of Edward VI., plead his peerage for the first offense, and be discharged on payment of his fees. At least, he might once, and may still if the said act hath not been repealed, of which we are not aware. This wise elemency the Wicked Lord Byron, the granduncle and predecessor of the peet, claimed and received in 1765, when he stabbed Mr. Chaworth, the grandfather of "Mary," by candlelight at the Star and Garter in Pall Mall, for saying he had the more game on his estate.

Now, if noble lords in England enjoy, or ever did enjoy, the unique privilege of killing one man apiece with impunity, provided it were done in hot blood, why should not those that answer to that priviliged class here have the same exemption ? Would not a distinction of this kind between the two imply that there was a difference in their inherent value? which no free and enlightened citizen could endure for a moment. The class to which this Mr. Herbert especially belongs is strictly an hereditary eligarchy as much as the peerage of England is an aristocracy, only it rests on the ownership of flesh and blood instead of acres, and it enjoys the prescriptive right of killing extempore within its own jurisdiction. We should not propose to recognize this inherent right of the order in its full extent at Washington, as belonging by nature to all our law-makers. We shall choose to have its exercise confined within well-defined limits-as, for instance, the members of the Border-Ruffian party, proper. We incline to the opinion that one homicide each might be enough to satisfy the demands of legislative dignity -particularly if a liberal understanding should make a common stock of the common rights, so that the economy of the Northern Members in their use of them might enure to the satisfaction of the more liberal expenditures of their Southern "democratic" brethren. We trust we shall not be misunderstood as including negroes in this limitation of legislative homicide. Of course, the inborn right to kill them is beyond mere national regulation. But we think that an allowance of one Irishman or Dutchman, or other "poor white trash," per session, with niggers a discretion, (as the French restaurants allow a pint of wine and unlimited bread to each customer,) should be satisfactory to all parties concerned. This just moderation, if religiously observed, must help to establish the character of our great and glorious country as the Model Republic, (unless, indeed, the rising greatness of Walkeragua puts her nose out of joint,) set up for the example and instruction of the elder world.

The condition of Italy, seriously affected as it is by the close of the Eastern question, menaces the sovereigns and statesmen of Western Europe. Though in their heartlessness they are still willing to surrender that country to an atrocious domination, they are nevertheless slarmed at the prospect of twenty millions of people driven to despair by such saturnalia of tyranny. In Italy, more than any other spot of the European world, the powers working to the degradation of humanity are indissolubly blended together, and in Italy they fight bardest for their existence. Outbreaks, there fore, are looked for, even by those most averse to revolutions. Not sympathy, certainly, but perhaps dread of such a contagious eruption, forces from Louis Bonaparte the saying, "What can be 'done for Italy !" But what can be done ! The evil is of such gigantic dimensions, it so involves vital fibres of the State, that half-measures cannot cure it. If the ax be not laid at the root, pruning will be worse than useless. Whatever the rage of Austria, Piedmont will

continue to march onward, and develop political freedom and material prosperity. Her existence and institutions are now under the guarantee of the European States-Russia even included. Small as is the faith to be put in such guarantees, the new diplomatic combinations growing out of the late war and peace, make it wholly impossible for Aurtris, even if partly backed by Germany, to attempt the destruction of her little neighbor, whose infuence and institutions will thus remain like a vesictory in the side of Lembardy, perpetually irritating the subjects of the Hapsburgs, and rendering Lord Clarendon hopes that the positive declaration | New. Did not his Royal Highness the Prince | them more impatient of their yello. This impa-

tience will be further increased by the very material prosperity which the Austrian regime certainly promotes; for it is an indisputable truth, that, to keep men slaves, you must keep them poor. But, if the Hapeburgs ever make any concessions to the public feeling of their Italian provinces, we may be sure that they will be made too late, and with a bad grace-and they will be far from satisfying the nation. The Hapsburgs will not give up their hold on Italy without a life and death struggle. What, at such heavy cost, they have had in their gripe for centuries, they will only resign when it can absolutely be kept no longer. Besides, the same guarantees which secure to them the actual possession of Lombardy and Venice also confer the reversion in the second or third generation of Tuscary and Modena. In a struggle to hold all these provinces, every German power will be on the side of Austria. Not only the sovereigns, but the nation-the professors, historians, politicians-still consider Italy as a German fiel. In 1848, public opinion in Germany proclaimed that Italy could not be given up, saturated as she had been for centuries with the best German blood, and that geographically and strategically the southern slopes of the Alps were but the continuation of German soil; and this opinion doubtless remains to the present day. Such are the incitements to Italian independence on the side of Piedmont and Lombardy, and such the obstacles to be met and overcome.

A far besvier and deadlier incubus on Italy than Austria, however, is the temporal power of the Papacy. Until that is torn away, there is no hope or possibility of amelioration. The Papacy will always go hand-in-hand with the Austrian soldier as the only security for both of them. The Papacy will always use its religious power over minds and consciences in behalf of Austria. In this way can it alone preserve its temporal authority and worldly possessions. But clerical rule is not susceptible of improvement. Of this the past, as well as the present, is evidence. The salvation of Italy at large, as well as of that portion of it groaning under the curse of the Papal Goverament, is only to be found in secularization. The territory now forming the Papal States must become wholly free from the slightest connection with the Popes.

If the Roman Catholic world stands in need of Popes, then can it support them as pensioners; but the burden of keeping them should not fall on the population now forming the Roman State. The Papacy, with all its requisite cortege and pageantry, was molded from an epoch when the whole European world bowed to and supported the See. Both reverence and support are gone, and now the Papacy preys upon a small strip of Italy. Justice requires that this region should be emancipated, leaving the Popes to occupy the Vatican, but nothing more. It may be asserted that by once drawing the wealth of the Catholic world to Rome the Papsey made the immortal city the focus of art; but, still, living generations should not be forced to pay the debts of dead ones.

So long as the Papacy rules the Roman States the administration will be in the hands of the clergy. It will be impossible simply to bind the Papacy so as not to leave a predominant influence to its tonsured servitors. The more reduced the incomes of the Cardinals and the other retinue of the See become, the greedier will they be for emoluments and civil appointments. The papal, clerical, or so-called spiritual train, will seek to preserve their hungry family connections in the offices of the State. If, therefore, a sort of civil administrative or constitutional power should be constituted under the temporal supremacy of the Pope, whatever may be its character, it will become prey to intrigues and be incapable of doing good. To give-according to the suggestion of Lord Clarendon-civil independence to the Legations alone would but throw a weight on the Roman people and provoke them yet more to rid themselves of the incubus. For these reasons we do not see any possibility of amelioration in Italy without a radical change in all the existing social and government relations. But is the Roman Catholic world ready to be just toward the Italians! Is it ready to apply the meaning of the word catolikos, in its worldly, practical, financial sense, to pay to the last farthing the expenses of the Papacy, and require the present subjects of the Pope to contribute no more than their share to its wants

When reform is spread over Italy, Naples and Sicily will readily be subject to its influence. By depriving the Papacy of its worldly interests and kicking the Austro-German jailers over the Alps, the remains of the Chibellines will become effete and the Swiss hirelings will disappear. But it must be borne in mind that hereditary, priestly and civil oppression has so degraded the nation in that country, that the work of regeneration must be slow. But such is the elasticity and vigor of the Italian mind, and the illumination derived from the Italian storehouses of its treasures of the past, that, in spite of popular degradation, it has vast resources to draw upon. History, legislation, political economy-those levers of social ameliorationhave never been abandoned there, and are still subjects of devoted study by many of her sons. There are numerous Italians from the Alps to the Tanaro as theoretically well prepared for good government as other continental nations more experienced in self guidance. Freed from the Papal and Austrian load, Italy will respire and regain her normal state.

There are some men whose luck even death cannot kill. The late Duke of Wellington was surely one of these. What a child of good forbine he was all his days, to be sure! And it is not over yet. He is to have yet another statue. Notwithstanding Strathfieldsaye and the pension of £4,000 settled on the title, and the ready cash to the tune of we don't recollect how many hundreds of thousands at the peace, and the shield of Achilles, and the services of plate, and the titles, and the orders enough to cover him from head to foot, and the Premiership, and the national idolatry, and the good old age, and the public funeral, he is not done with yet. John Bull is to unbutton his breeches pocket, or to keep it unbuttoned, yet again in his honor. It seems that, take what pains they would, the undertakers of the pageant could only expend about £55,600 on the Duke's funeral-a paltry matter of some \$275,000-leaving an unexpended balance out of the appropriation of £80,000 made for the purpose, of £25,060. This sum it is now proposed to lay out in another statue to the Duke.

There is some sense in the proposition, it must be owned. For though the Duke was on the whole the best used man in the flesh, he gertainly was the best abused one in the marble, that ever was in England. After having had Wyatt's caricature of him under his nose at Hyde Park Corner for years, it is perhaps no more than fair that some marble amends should be made to his mases in the Elysian Fields. And if John Bull feels as if he must spend this superfluity in some way touching the Duke of Weilington instead of letting it go as far as it will toward the expenses of his own late escapade in the | much time or breath on the former. Serving God

Crimes, he might certainly put it to much worse uses. It will be a splendid incentive and reward to genius, if it be really left open to fair competition. This Sir Benjamin Hell intimated in Parksment it was the purpose of the Government to do -designs baving been invited from four artists but none submitted that were deemed suitable to the object. We hope that London may obtain by this mortuary windfall one statue that is not an eresore to the native and a mockery to the stranger.

But it is surely an odd time to be erecting monu ments in honor of the conqueror of Waterloo. If the Duke of Wellington had been asked ten years ago what it was that he had to show for the wealth and honors heaped upon him, he would have said it was the overthrow of the Napoleonic dynasty and the rehabilitation of the House of Bourbon in France, and the settlement of Europe under the old legitimacies. It was for the Peninsular War and Waterloo that he had been raised through every degree of British honor up to the highest rank a subject could possess. His fortune was founded on the ruins of that of Napoleon Bonaparte -the one had increased as the other had decreased -and his ducal coronet was fashioned from the shattered fragments of the Imperial crown. If it were not a good thing to have put down the upstart Corsican and his dynasty, the English nation had given the Duke a great deal of solid pudding as well as empty praise for nothing. That was what he was enriched and ennobled and almost adored for doing. It should have been something worth doing, and that something should have been well done to deserve this magnificence of gratitude. The Duke lived long enough to see the volcane

he had helped to cap in 1815 in eruption once more, and its speedy extinguishment again. He saw Louis Napoleon belched up, by its violence, from Leicester square to the Tuilleries. But he was spared from witnessing the entents cordiale between the granddaughter of George III, and the nephew of the terrible usurper. He died without the sight of their brotherly and sisterly embracings, of his enrolment among the most illustrious Knights of the Garter, of their interchange of visits, of the illuminations and salvos of artillery in his honor, and of the bell-ringings to welcome the advent of his heir. In the very same paper in which we have found the particulars above related about the propesed statue, we see it stated "that Prince Albert will visit Paris in June to represent the English 'Court at the baptism of the Imperial Prince." What would the Duke have said had he been told, when he heard of the death of Napoleon at St. Helena, that in five and thirty years the consort of the Queen of England would be hastening to Paris to swell the pomp of the christening of the son of his nephew! In the presence of such anomalies what change in the face of affairs in Europe need be despaired of? Stranger things than this can scarcely happen in all the vagaries and caprices of the blind hussy, Fortune.

This, however, was but a small part of the evil to come from which Wellington was taken away. He was sleeping under the dome of St. Paul's, before the army he had commanded were fighting, under his old companions in arms in the days of the Peninsala and Waterloo, side by side with French legious marching beneath the eagles of the Napoleonic Empire. He did not know how tens of thousands of brave men were mowed down by the Commissariat, more deadly than the enemy; and how, in spite of the pluck of the officers and the bull-dog intrepidity of the men, all the prizes of victory were carried off by the rival Frenchmen. He did not witness how the prestige of England as a military power was damaged; how the nephew of Napoleon engaged her in the Russian war; how ha directed its operations; how he monopolized its glories; how he dictated the peace which rounded it. He did not survive to behold the Nephew conrolling the destinies of Europe with even a more imperial hand than the Uncle. If he had, would he not have thought that the battle of Waterloo was fought in vain, and that the whole Anti-Napoleonic war was a gigantic blunder? What had he brought to pass by all his victories? Might he not as well have remained Mr. Arthur Wellesley all his life for all the permanent results of his campaigns to the British Empire or its fame? It looks so now, it must be owned. One would think it a time rather for regretting past oblations than for devising fresh ones. But that is the affair of the British nation, and not ours. Only, we hope they will see to it that they get a really good statue for their

Bishop Meade of the Episcopal Church of Virginia was recently required to confirm eight or ten elaves at Lawrenceville in the tobacco-growing, ultra slaveholding County of Brunswick. In performing this official duty, the Bishop addressed the disciples briefly, expressing his happiness in being called upon to minister in Divine things to "the "poor of this world, rich in faith," but uttered no word, so far as we can discover, that any one ventures specifically to object to. But the mere fact that he treated these slaves as fellow-immortals seems to have alarmed and offended the slaveholders of Brunswick, one of whom-vouched for by The Southside Democrat as "one of the most intelligent and worthy gentlemen in the County,"thus pours forth his indignation:

"What will success in the Kansas movement avail us if we permit persons 'high in authority' to use expressions to our negroes calculated to make them believe that they are better than their masters, and thereby render them dissatisfied with their situation? If Bishop Meade cannot act in a manner becoming a citizen of Virginia, in the present aspect of affairs, and never feels kinself more highly honored than when allowed to confirm a slace, he ought to move to that part of our country where it is considered by some more honorable and praiseworthy to rob a slave-owner of his property than to confirm a negro. He may be able to accomplish some good by his Slavery exhortations there. His course has certainly deprived him of the ability to de good in any way here. Not only do the peeple, generally, here disapprove and condemn his course, but the members of his charch are particularly dissatisfied, and it is a source of regret with several that they did not leave the church. A movement on the part of any person was only neces-"What will success in the Kansas movement avail A movement on the part of any person was only necessary, I understand, to have caused him to have only empty benches to lecture to.

sary, I understand, to have caused him to have only empty benches to lecture 12.

"If the Bishop is not with us in sentiment, but against us, ought we not to be more particular hereafter in knowing something of him who is to preach for us and our slaves? However much ministers, educated as I have before stated, may be disposed to act properly with regard to our slaves, they have not the ability, if I may so express myself, to do right, if they 'mix up' too much with them. The best way, decidedly, is to have nothing to do with the negroes. When they feel 'called' to minister to the spiritual wants of negroes to particularly, the Free State is the best field of labor, as the colored population are in a much worse condition these, that population are in a much worse con

-We "go in" for this last sentiment most decidedly, and would give the principle a broader application. A Pro-Slavery priest can have no good influence with any but the very stupidest and sillies slaves-such as cannot possibly know enough to tun away; while an Anti-Slavery evangelist is a very dangerous inmate in a slave "quarter." Religion is ere thing and Slavery quite another; and te who will hold on to the latter need not waste